

RUBIN, B. A., ARTSIKHOVSKAYI, YE. V., SOKOLOVA, V. YF., IVANOVA, T. M.

Apple

Role of spearate oxideses in the respiration of apples. Dokl. AN SSSR 85, no. 5, 1952.

2

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 195. Unclassified.

- 1. RUBIN, B. A.; SOKOLOVA, V. Ye.; ARTSIKHOVSKAYA, Ye. V.
- 2. USSR (600)
- 4. Apple
- 7. Adjustment of the respiration of apples to temperature, Dokl. AN SSSR, 86, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, \_\_\_\_\_\_1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120005-9"

RUBIN, B.A., professor; OPARIN, A.I., akademik, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., redaktor; GUBER, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Plant physiology] Fiziologiia rastenii. Pt. 1. Fod red. A.I.Oparina. Hoskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaia nauka." 1954. 355 p. (MIRA 7:11)

(Botany--Physiology)

RUBIN, B.A.; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.

Characteristic respiratory reaction of winter and spring wheat to temperature. Izv.AN SSSE Ser.biol. no.1:20-31 Ja-F 154. (MIRA 7:1)

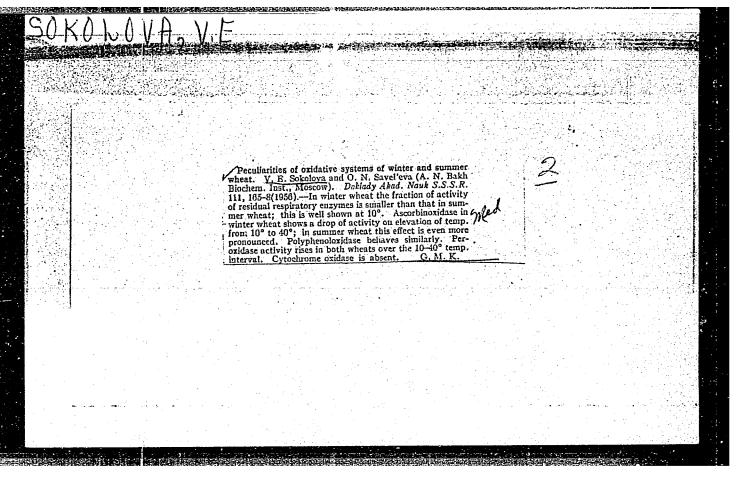
1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Wheat) (Plants--Respiration)

#### SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.

The place of terminal synthesis of sucrose in sugar beets. Bio-khimiia 19 no.1:116-125 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Sugar beets) (Sucrose)

⇔5°HR		
	SOKOLOVA, V. 5	
	. Lating of notion attacked by	
- 4	Some peculiarities of metabolism of potato attacked by wrinkled mossic. B. A. Rubin, V. R. Sekolova, and O. N.	生化
	Savel'eva. Doblady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 109, 1160-2	
	Some peculiarities of metabolism of potato arracked with wrinkled mossic. B. A. Rubin, V. E. Sekolova, and O. N. Savel'eva. Doblady Akad. Nauk 5.5.5.R. 169, 1180-2 (1056).—Wrinkled mosale infection in potato plants results in decreasing effectiveness of photosynthesis particularly in the 2nd half of the growth period, with more intense rus- in the 2nd half of the growth period, whereas at	
	in the 2nd half of the grown period, whereas at piration occurring at the same time at 10-20°, whereas at	
	20-40° the increase of respiration is most neverthesis flee	
	in the 2nd half of growth period. Starch synthesis de- clines with increase of respiration. G. M. Ecsalapost	
	그리 하는 이번 시간 이번 이번 시간 사용 수 있었습니다. 이번 시간 사람이 되었다고 있다. 그 사람이다.	
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AJTHORS:

Sokolova, V, Ye., Savel'yeva, O. N.

SOV/20-120-5-43/67

TITLE:

Some Characteristic Features of Plant Dehydrases (Nekotoryye

TO THE PERSON OF THE STREET AND THE STREET OF THE STREET O

osobennosti rastitel'nykh degidraz)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, Vol. 120, Nr 5,

pp. 1084 - 1087 (USSR) 1958

ABSTRACT:

By work conducted in the laboratory of the authors it was proved (Refs 1,2) that the terminal oxydases which cause the final stage of the plant respiration exhibit a different behaviour against the environmental factors, above all against temperature. Thus the plant is able to maintain a normal course of respiration in the case of varying environmental conditions. It can be assumed that the adaptation of the respiratory gas exchange is to a certain extent determined also by the dependence of the action of individual dehydrases on temperature. The first series of experiments was carried out with bean seeds. The dehydrase activity was determined in the case of thin slices of germinated seeds at 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, and 45° according to their oxygen absorption. Table 1 shows that the most narrow effective range of temperature activity is found in the succin dehydrase (30-40°).

Card 1/3

Some Characteristic Features of Plant Dehydrases

SOV/20-120-5-43/67

The temperature rise up to  $45^{\circ}$  and its reduction up to  $20^{\circ}$ completely inactivated this ferment. In contrast to this the isocitric dehydrase which has a temperature optimum at  $10 - 20^{\circ}$ is able to maintain a high activity even at lower and higher temperatures. The  $\alpha$ -glycerophosphate dehydrases and glucose dehydrases as well have a rather wide effective range. However, these two last mentioned ferments react in a quite different way to temperature changes. The results obtained with beans confirmed completely the assumptions concerning the different temperature dependence of the complex of dehydrases. Analogous experiments with apple slices (fruit pulp and peal) at 10, 20, and 30° showed a reaction of the dehydrases to temperature changes which was very similar to that of beans. The glutamicand lactic dehydrases which were not investigated in the case of beans had also optima shifted in the direction of the increased temperatures. Besides was found (Table 2) that the dehydrases as well as the oxydases react differently to the temperature factor of the milieu. Finally the inhibitors were investigated: iodine acetate, sodium malonate, and sodium selenite. They were tested with a little germinated bean seeds. It was proved that the evidence concerning the inhibitor effect on the animal dehydrases cannot be extended to plant dehydrases without

Card 2/3

. Some Characteristic Features of Plant Dehydrases

SOV/20-120-5-43/67

previous rechecking. For a selective suppression of various dehydrases malonate and selenite are more favorable. Professor B.A. Rubin gave valuable advice for this paper. There are 4 tables

and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute

of Biochemistry imeni A.N.Bakh, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: February 20, 1958, by A.I.Oparin, Member, Academy of Sciences,

USSL

SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1958

> 1. Plants--Physiology 2. Seeds--Physiology 3. Temperature--Physi-

ological effects 4. Herbicides--Test results

Card 3/3

17(3)

SOV/20-123-2-35/50

AUTHORS:

Sokolova, V. Ye., Savel'yeva, O. N., Rubin, B. A.

TITLE:

The Character of the Transformation of Chlorogenic Acid in Fotato Tubers Affected by Phytophthora Infestans (Kharakter prevrashcheniy khlorogenovoy kisloty v klubnyakh kartofelya, porazhennykh Phytophthora infestans)

FERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 2, pp 335-338 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The role played by the phenol compounds as a resistance factor of the plants to the phytopathogenic agents becomes more and more popular. The results of the experiments that tried to find a correlation between the content of tanning principles and the resistivity of the plant remained unclear; the reason for this is the fact that the formation of specific protective substances from transformed phenols represents a response reaction of the plant to the invasion of a pathogenic microorganism. Therefore the finding of such a reaction in a healthy, not affected tissue is almost impossible. As a rule, the protecting tanning principles are formed more intensely in resistant plant types and geni (Refs 1,2). Most of the scientists tend to believe

Card 1/4

The Character of the Transformation of Chlorogenic Acid in Potato Tubers Affected by Phytophthora Infestans

that the protective effect is mainly realized by oxidative phenol transformations. These oxidized products form a type of chemical barriers that stop the spreading of the infection. Chlorogenic acid and caffeic acid were several times mentioned as such substances. In earlier experiments carried out in the laboratory where the authors work (Ref 5) it was found that the potato type "Moskovskiy", which is resistant to the Phytophthora infestans, has about the double amount of chlorogenic acid as compared to that of the sensitive type "Rannyaya roza". It was also shown that the polyphenol oxydase is highly activated in tubers of the resistant type under the influence of the infection, whereas this ferment remains unchanged in the sensitive type. As chlorogenic acid is the main substrate of the polyphenol oxidase in the potato it must be assumed that the affection of the tubers by the Phytophthora leads to an increased consumption of chlorogenic acid. In this connection it was interesting to find out the actual role played by this acid in the resistance to Phytophthora of the potato, and especially if the fungicide effect originates from this acid

Card 2/4

SOV/20-123-2-35/50

The Character of the Transformation of Chlorogenic Acid in Potato Tubers Affected by Phytophthora Infestans

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or from its derivatives. Sections of tubers of the mentioned types were infected under optimum conditions with Phytophthora. Chromatographic (Fig 1) and spectrophotometric (Table 1) inventigations yielded the same results: apparently the invasion. of the Phytophthora into the tuber of the sensitive type causes a movement of the chlorogenic acid from the healthy parts to the place of infection. The acid accumulates without suppressing the development of the fungi. The content of chlorogenic acid in the necrotic tissue layer of the affected place of the resistant type was 2.5 times lower than that in the healthy parts of the tuber. Apparently, in the resistive types this acid is immediately used for forming several derivatives that have hitherto not been identified. The authors express assumptions as to the nature of these substances and their process of formation; further investigations are necessary to prove they are right. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

SOV/20-123-2-35/50

The Character of the Transformation of Chlorogenic Acid in Potato Tubers Affected by Phytophthora Infestans

PRESENTED: July 11, 1958, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1958

Card 4/4

30KOLOVA, V. YE., SAVELYEVA, O. M., SOLOVYEVA, G. A., and OZERETSMOVOKAYA, O. L. (USSR)

"The Biochemistry of the Interaction of the Host Plant and the Parasite in the Potatoe-Phytophtora infestans System."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress, Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

Tonicity of caffeins and quinic acid in relation to the furus Phytophthora independs. Doil. AN 535R 136 no. 3:723-726 Ja '61. (NITA 14:2)

1. Institut biokhimii imami a.M. Schla AN 555R. Predstavleno chalcalicom A.I. Operation. (COFFEINE-TOXICOLOGY)

(FUNCI, PHYTOPATHOGENIC)

(QUINIC ACID-TOXICOLOGY)

SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.; SOLOV'YEVA, G.A.

Transformation rate of chlorogenic acid in potato tubers affected by Phytophthora infestans. Dokl. AN SSSR. 144 n0.6:1398-1401 Je 162. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno akad. A.I.Oparinym (CHLOROGENIC ACIP) (POTATO-ROT)

# SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.

Conversions of chlorogenic acid and the resistance of potato tubers to Phytophthora infestation. Biokhim.pl.i ovoshch. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. (Chlorogenic acid) (Potato rot)

SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.

First International Congress on research work and technology in the field of food products. Kons. i ov.prom. 18 no.9:12-16 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. (Food research--Gongresses)

SOKOLOVA, V. Ye.

Toxicity of chlotogenic acid and its derivatives, caffeic and quinic acids, with respect to the fungus. Phytophthora infestans. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.biol. 28 no.5: 707-718 14 S-0'63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.



SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.; VASYUKOVA, N.I.

Role of the peripheral layer in the development of necrosis on potato tubers infected with Phytophthora infestans. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.3:724-727 Ja 165. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted May 22, 1964.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

SOKOLOVA, V.Ye.; KAZANISEVA, G.N.; ZVYAGINISEVA, Yn.V.; METLITSKIY, L.V.

Change in the content of chlorogenic and caffele acids in stored potato varieties differing as to the resistance to Phytophthora infestans. Dokl. AN SSER 165 no.1:237-240 N '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha AN SSSR. Submitted December 31, 1964.

BORUKHSON, Boris Vasil'yevich; SIDOROV, Mikhail Ivanovich; SEREDOKHIN, V.N., retsenzent; SOKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.

[General technology of flax] Obshchaia tekhnologiia l'na. 2. izd. Moskva, Legiaia industriia, 1964. 254 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GUSEV, Vladimir Yegorovich; USENKO, Vladimir Andreyevich;
KISELEV, A.K., prof., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
PILIKOVSKIY, M.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
SCKOLOVA, V.Ye., red.

[Spinning of synthetic staple fibers] Priadenie khimicheskogo shtapel nogo volokna. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1964. 593 p. (MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120005-9"

SOKOLOVA, V.Yu.

Radioactivity of some plants cultivated in the vicinity of Kiev. Ukr. bot. zhur. 18 no.3:23-28 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

l. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pitaniya.
(Beta rays)
(Plants, Effect of potassium on)

SOKOLOV, G.A.; GOPAK, A.K.; SOKOLOVA, Ya.G.

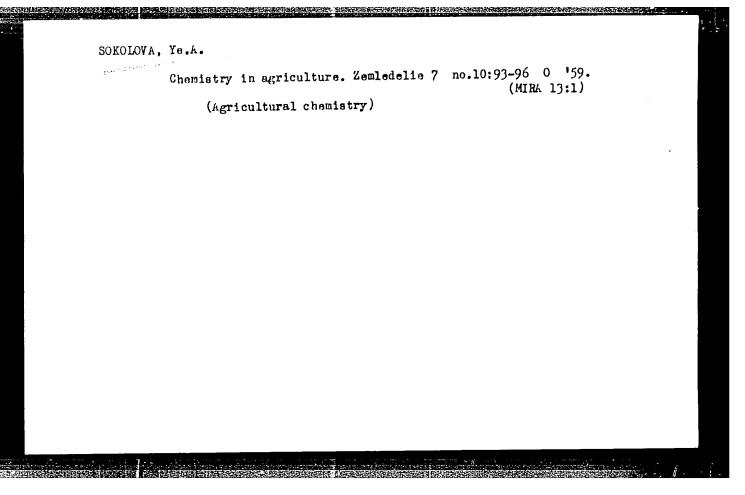
Process conrol of massecuite cooking by means of a brasmoscope.

是在一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,我们就是一个时间,他

Sakh. prom. 34 no. 12:28-34 D :60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Smelyanskoye Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sakharnoy promyshlennosti
(for Sokolov). 2. Shpolyanskaya gruppovaya laboratoriya (for
Gopak). 3. Smelyanskiy sakharnyy zavod (for Sokolova).

(Sugar manufacture)



SOMOLOVA, C. A. (Ccientific Coworler)

"Some Data on the Epizootiology of Fowl Pseudoplague"

Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Instituta Eksperimental'noy Veterinarii, Vol 13, No 1, Moscow, 1952

RATNER, L.S.; GRIBANOV, V.N.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.; BOBYR', A.Ya.

Results of testing VIEV vaccine against foot-and-mouth disease made from virus adapted in rabbits. Veterinaria 32 ne.1:18-20 Ja 155. (MLRA 8:2)

1.Vseseyuznyy institut eksperimental'ney veterinarii. (FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE--PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.A., zasluzhennaya uchitel'nitsa shkoly RSFSR.

Independent work of students during the classes of human anatomy and physiology. Biol. v shkole no.6:37-40 N-D '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Shkola No.204, Moskva.

(Anatomy, Human--Study and teaching)

(Physiology--Study and teaching)

SOKOLOVA, YE. A.

Botany - Study and Teaching

Lessons on the subject of the stem, movement and storage of substances in the plant. Est. v shkcle, No. 5, 1952.

JCKOLOVA, Ye. A.

"Effect of Intervariety Cross-Pollination on the Length of Flowering of Buckwheat and Its Yield." Cand Fiol Sci, Moscow Agricultural Acad imeni K.A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1954. (RZhFiol, No 8, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Figure Educational Institutions (12) SC: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

TEPLOV, S.I., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk (Leningrad); SCKOLOVA, Ye.A.

(Leningrad)

Effects of the cerebral cortex on the cardiovascular system connected with imminent surgery. Klin.med. 34 no.9:41-47 S '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz terapevticheskogo sektora (zav. deystvitel'nyy chelen AMN SSSR prof. M.V.Chernorutskiy) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR (dir. akad. K.M.Bykov) i Gospiral'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (mir. prof. F.G.Uglov) I Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P. Pavlova (dir. A.I.Ivanov)

(SURGERY, OPERATIVE, psychol.

eff. of cerebral cortex activity on cardiovasc. system)

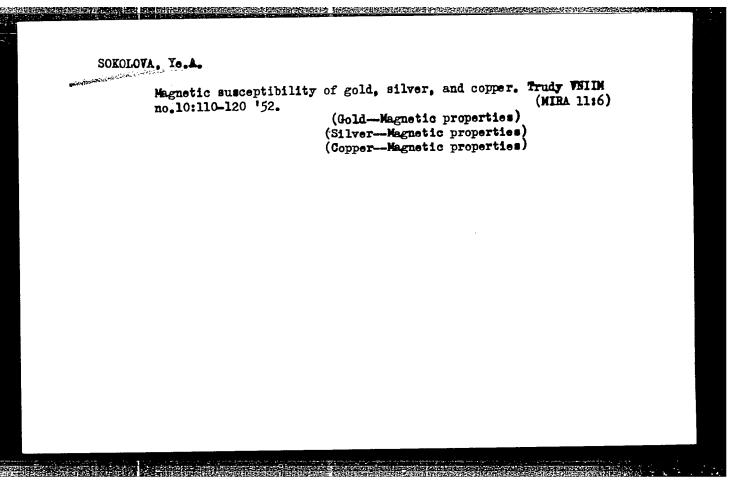
(CEREBRAL CORTEX, physiol.

eff. of cortical activity on cardiovasc. system before imminent surg.)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM, physiol.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120005-9"

eff. of cortical activity befor imminent surg.



Solid solutions in the quasi-binary cross-sections of the ternary systems of diagrams of magnesium with group IV elements. K. A. Bol'shakov, Ye. S. Makarov, Ye. A. Sokolova, V. I. Fistul', V. K. Prokof'yeva.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

BIRSHTSYN, T.M.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Internal rotation in polymer chains and their physical properties.

Part 18: Main optical anisotropy of isotactic polystyrene molecules.

Vysokom. soed. 1 no.?:1086-1093 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

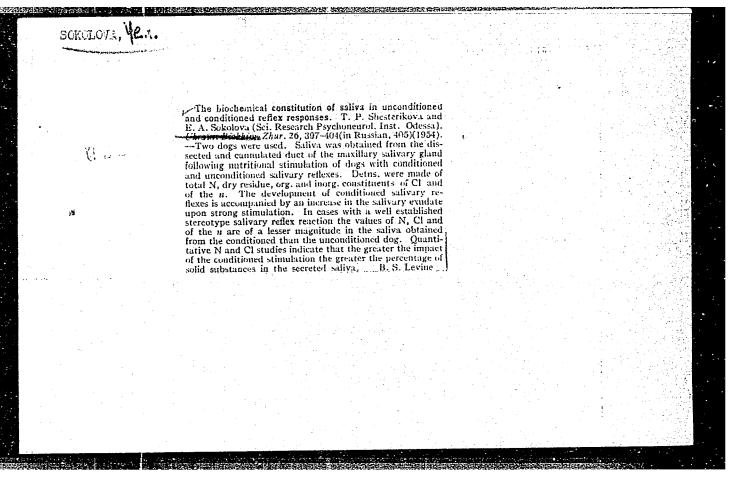
(Styrene—Optical properties)

CONTROL OF TAXABLE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

BIRSHTEYN, T.M.; PTITSYN, O.B.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Theory of polyelectrolyte solutions. Part 5:Short range interaction of charged groups in stereoregular polyelectrolytes. Vysokom. seed. 6 no.1:158-164 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.



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**MERCHER BAKOV, N.M.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

**Effect of light and darkness on conditioned reflex activity.

**Fiziol.zhur.** (Ukr.) 1 no.1:15-24 Ja-F '55. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Odes'kiy psikhonevrologichniy institut, Laboratoriya fiziologii.

(COMDITIONED RESPONSE)

(LIGHT--PHYSIOLOGICAL AFFECT)
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120005-9"

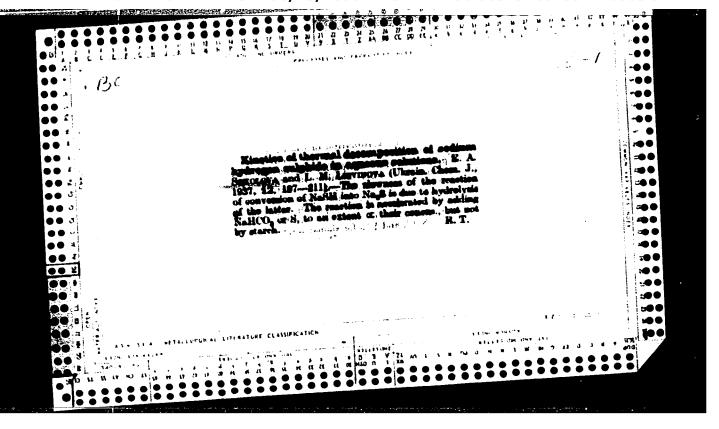
SCROLOM, YE. A.

"Conditioned and unconditioned salivation following the injection of adrenalin into dogs." Acad Med Sci USSR. Inst of Experimental Medicine. Odessa, 1956. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Kniphaya letopis', No. 16, 1956

SOMOLOVA, Ye.A.; BOTVINKINA, L.N.

Practice in the facies analysis of ore-bearing volcamic sedimentary deposits as revealed by a study made in the Dzhayrem iron-ore deposit in central Kazakhstan. Trudy GIM no.141:68-106 '65. (MIRA 19:1)



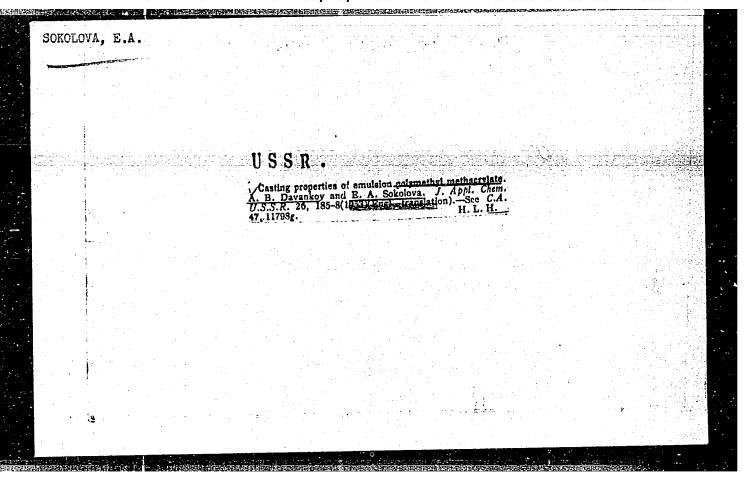
SCHOLOUA, YE. A.

A. B. Davaskov, V. P. Perspellin and Ye. A. Sokolova

"Coloration of Polymerized Resins in Finely Dispersed State and the Selective Absorption of Coloring Matter by Synthetic Resins." A. B. Davankov, V. P. Perepelkin and Y e. A. Sokolova, Journal Applied Chemistry 24, 95-101, January 1951, Moscow, Chem-Tech Hendeleyev Institute, Technological Plastics Leberatory.

ABSTRACT AVAILABLE

D-50054



DAVANKOV, A.B.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Casting properties of emulsion polymethyl methacrylate. Zhur. Priklad. Khim.
26, 217-20 '53.
(GA 47 no.21:11798 '53)

BROUNSHTEYN, B.I.; BEZDEL', L.S.; GORENBURG, V.P.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Modeling of liquid-liquid extraction processes in pulse columns.

Trudy VNIIneftekhim no.5:148-195 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Extraction (Chemistry))

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; SINITSYN, F.Ye.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Geological structure and prospects for finding oil and gas in the Western-Chu Depression. Geol. nefti i gaza 7 no.5: 23-30 My 63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut, Moskva.

(Chu Valley-Petroleum geology)

(Sary-Su Valley-Gas, Natural-Geology)

SOV/137-57-1-1234

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 1, p 161 (USSR)

Sokolova, Ye. A. AUTHOR:

Determination of Magnetic Susceptibility of Chemically Pure TITLE:

Cadmium, Antimony, Sulfur, and Some Technical Materials (Opredeleniye magnitnoy vospriimchivosti khimicheski chistykh kadmiya,

sur'my, sery i nekotorykh tekhnicheskikh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n-i. in-ta meteorologii, 1954, Vol 24, pp 122-127

ABSTRACT: Results are adduced on the determination of specific magnetic sus-

ceptibility of chemically pure Sb, Cd, and S as well as of some technical materials that have a broad application in the instrumentmaking industry, such as brass, bronze, Al, Sn, Zn, Hg and the insulating materials getinaks [translit.], plexiglas, oak, fused quartz, and porcelain. The results obtained can serve as reference

material in the calculation of structural units containing low-

magnetic materials.

N.K.

Card 1/1

ECMISSAROV, Mikhail Abramovich: SOKOLOVA, Ye.A., redektor; ZAKHAROV, K.A., tekhnicheskiy redektor

[Atoms in the service of man] Atomy na sluzhbe cheloveks. [Gor'kii]

Gor'kovakoe knizhnoe izd-vo. 1956. 105 p.

(Atomic power) (Radiosctivity)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.A..

Method for checking the IMI-lmagnetic induction meter. Izm.tekh.

no.2:67-70 Mr-Ap '56.

(Magnetic induction-Measurement)

YANOVSKIY, B.M.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Interference devices for measuring the magnetostriction of ferromagnetic substances. Izm.tekh.no.5:20-22 S-0 '56. (MLNA 10:2) (Magnetostriction--Measurement) (Ferroelectric substances)

#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120005-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000 TO COMPANY TO SERVE SERVED TO THE RESERVED TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF

· SOKOLOVA, YE.A.

112-3-6143

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957,

Nr 3, p. 157 (USSR)

Shramkov, Ye. G., Sokolova, Ye. A.

Reference Installation for Comparing Measurements of AUTHORS: TITLE:

Magnetic Flux, Magnetic Field Intensity and Exploring Coils (Obraztsovaya ustanovka dlya slicheniya mer magnitnogo potoka napryazhennosti magnitnogo polya 1

izmeritel'nykh katushek)

Tr. Vses. n.-1 in-ta metrol., 1956, Nr 29 (89), PERIODICAL:

The basic circuit and construction of a stationary measuring installation for comparing magnetic measure-ABSTRACT:

ments by the zero or ballistic method are described. The technique of comparing measurements is explained, and the results of comparisons are presented to show that the error in translating the value of magnetic units does not exceed 0.1%. On the basis of the simplicity and ease of operation of the installation, it is suggested that it be adopted widely in measurement

practice for checking magnetic measures. Card 1/2

Reference Installation for Comparing Measurements (Cont.)

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Metrology. (Vses. n.-i in-t metrol.)

Card 2/2

BIRSHTEYN, T.M.; PTITSYN, O.B.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Internal rotation and physical properties of polymer chains. Part 17: Conformation of polyisobutylene and polydimethylsiloxane molecules in solution. Vysokom. soed. 1 no.6:852-856 Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

(Siloxane) (Propene) (Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

sov/115-59-4-15/27

28(5) AUTHORS: Yanovskiy, B.M., Sokolova, Ye.A., and Gegin, V.S.

TITLE:

A Magnetostriction Measuring Device for the Temperature Range from -180 to +440 C (Ustanovka dlya izmereniya magnitostriktsii v intervale temperatur ot -180 go +440°C)

Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 27-30 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

A magnetostriction measuring device for the temperature range from -180 to +440 C was developed and built in the Magnitnaya laboratoriya VNIIM (Laboratory of Magnetism VNIIM). A photograph of this de-vice is shown in figure 1. It consists of a magnetometrical and a magnetostriction part. The magnetometrical part is used for measuring the magnetization J of a specimen and consists of an astatic magnetometer and two magnetizing coils. The astatic magnetometer system is composed of two cylindrical permanent magnets, made of "magniko" alloy. The magnetometer is calibrated in units of the field intensity or in units of the magnetic moment.

Card 1/2

SOV/115-59-4-15/27

A Magnetostriction Measuring Device for the Temperature Range from -180 to  $\pm 440^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$ 

# 1% at magnetometer deflections of 300 mm. The magnetostriction part is used for measuring the magnetostriction of the specimen at the given magnetization J. It consists of an interferometer PIU-1 or PIU-2 with a quartz tube for holding the specimen. For increasing the magnetostriction measuring range, the "Fabri-Pero" standard was applied for the first time to aninterferometer, whereby the accuracy of the latter was maintained. A thermostat and a cryostat provide the required temperature control. The author presents four graphs and two tables for explaining measuring results with this device. There are 1 photograph, 4 graphs, 2 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

VITKOVSKIY V.F.; SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Electronic EG-1 type gauss meter utilizing the Hall effect. Trudy inst.Kom.stand., mer i izm.prib. no.72:94-100 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

l. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni Mendeleyeva.

(Magnetometer)

Migriflora of meadow-scienchak soils in the middle reaches of the Amu Sarya River. Trudy inst. bot. AN Turk. SSR 436-96 (MIRA 17:8)

Dissertation: "Goole to 1 Surmoture of Avvonian and Lower Coul Deposits of the Bouth wastern Fart of Central Manachatan and Resularities of Distribution of Fron-Manganese Beds in Them." Sund Bool-Min Joi, Inst of Deological Sciences, acad Sci USS., 2 Jun 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Loscow, 21 May 54.

30: 30: 204, 20 Nov 1754

PADVE, E.M.; SOKOLOVA, YE.A.

New data on the stratigraphy of upper Devonian and lower Carboniferous deposits of the Dzhail'minskaya syncline in the Atasuyskiy region of central Kazakhstan. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 21 no.7:98-102 J1 '56.

(MIRA 9:10)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva. (Atasuyskiy megion—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ATTEMOR:

Sokolova, Ya. A.

11-58-5-3/16

TIME:

Conditions of the Ferming of Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous Deposits Associated with Ferromanganesian Ores in the Dzhail'minskaya Syncline. (Ob usloviyakh fermirovaniya otlozheniy
werkhnego devona i nizhnego karbona i svyazatnykh e nimi Zhelezowerkhnego devona i nizhnego karbona i svyazatnykh e nimi Zhelezomargantsevykh rud v Dzhail'minskoy mul'de). The Atasu Region of
margantsevykh rud v Dzhail'minskoy mul'de). Kazakhstana).
Central Kazakhstan (Atasuyskiy rayon Tsentral'nogo Kazakhstana).

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958,

Nr 5, pp 23-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the composition of the Upper-Devonain and Lower-Carboniferous deposits, the author distinguished three genetic types of deposits in the Dzhail'minskaya syncline. The first type is spread over the whole western part of the syncline and is formed by massive homogenous limestones containing the fauna of the Famennian stage. The thickness of the strata varies between 400 and 500 m. Deposits of the second type are developed in the eastern part of the syncline; the limestones are interstratified with variously grained sandstones with admixtures of fragmental material. Deposits of the third type are distributed locally. The most characteristic

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11-58-5-3/16

Conditions of the Forming of Upper-Devonian and Lower Carboniferous Deposits Associated With Ferromanganesian Ores in the Dzhail minskaya Syncline. (The Atasu Region of Central Kazakhstan).

columnar section is observed in the region of the ferro-manganess deposit. The Famennian stage is Maradahel akoye formed by fine or micrograined rocks of silico-argillo-carbonate composition often enriched by finely dispersed organic material. In the upper part of the section appear the seams of siliceous jasper-like rocks, effusive rocks and their tuffs, as well as the layers of various ferro-margenesian ores. The silicoargillo-carbonate rocks underlaying these ores are of different structure. Apart from the usual varieties, there are rocks with broken stratification and rocks of lump-like structure. These structural features were presumably caused by the diagenetic redistribution of the material in the deposits. In the deposits underlaying the ore-bearing deposits were found seems of finegrained rocks of silico-argillo-carbonate composition containing numerous concretions of diagenetic nature. The whole underlaying stratum, formed of fine-grained rocks and with the absence of additional fragmental materials, indicates that

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11-58-5-3/16

Conditions of the Forming of Upper-Devonian and Lower Carboniferous Deposits Associated With Ferromanganesian Ores 12 the Dzhail'minskaya Syncline. (The Atasu Region of Central Kazakhstan).

> this stratum was formed by the sediments in relatively deep parts of the basin. The author arrives at the conclusion, that these three groups were formed under different conditions. The first group was formed in Famennian and Lower-Tournaisian states when a shallow open sea basin existed. The second group was formed in the sectors near the coastal line of the basin The accumulation of finegrained sediments of the third group occurred under vastly different conditions in the deep parts of the basin. The accumulation of sediments was accompanied by volcanic submarine activity very often of a fumarolic character, which introduced the silicates, and from which the siliceous rocks were formed in the Famennian and Tournaisian time. The initial sedimentary genesis of the ferro-manganesian ore of the Atasuy region having been proved by the studies of A.G. Betekhtin, G.S. Momdzhi, I.V. Dyugayev and S.I. Chaykin, the author supports the theory that the most probable source of manganese, iron and silicates was the influx into the basin of volcanic, possibly hydro-termic

Card 3/4

11-58-5-3/16

Conditions of the Forming of Upper-Devonian and Lower Carboniferous Deposits Associated With Ferromanganesian Ores in the Dzhail'minskaya Syncline. (The Atasu Region of Central Kazakhatan).

or fumarole deposits. The epoch of ore-formation coincided with the period of the revival of the volcanic activity in Central Kazakhstan. The paragenesis of these ores with the volcanogenous and siliceous rocks also connects them with volcanic activity. The close interconnection of the volcanogenous and siliceous rocks was conditioned by under-water volcanic activity. At the same time, the ferro-manganesian ores are, as a rule, associated with the siliceous rocks, which were developed exclusively in the ore-bearing regions. Finally, numerous explorations showed that the concentrations of iron and manganese of Central Kazakhstan timed to the deposits of Famennian and Tournaisian stages are restricted to the peripheric zone of the main volcanic region of that epoch.

MARKET STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH

There are 1 map. 7 photos, 2 tables and 14 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moscow (Geologic Institute

of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: 13 March 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4 1. Geophysical prospecting 2. Geology 3. Ores-Deposits

Distribution of manganese and whose orus in different rock types of the Vsa series (lower Cambrian of the Kuznetch Ala-Tau). Dokl.

AN SUSR 135 no.3.717.719 N 160.

1. Geologichoshiy institut Akademii nouh SSSR. Predstavleno akad.

(MIFA 13:12)

N.M. Strakhovym.

(Kunnetsk Ale-Tau-Manganese)

(Kunnetsk Ala-Tau-Phosphates)

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

A type of pyroclastic rocks of Cambrian volcanic sedimentary formations in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 27 no.3:45-54 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:2)

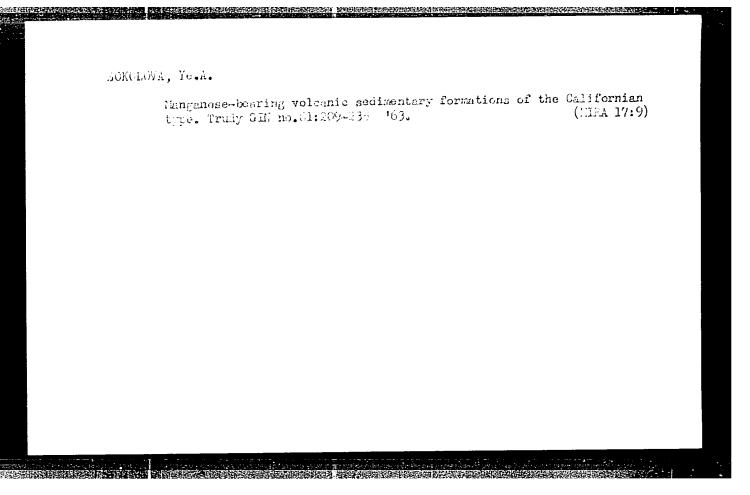
1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva. (Kuznetsk Ala-Tau-Rocks, Sedimentary)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.A.

Formation characteristics and genesis of the Takhtakaracha manganese deposit (Zeravshan Range). Lit. i pol. iskop. no.3:64-80 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

Some di mestoro	Some diagenetic textures in manganese-bearing layers mestorozh. 5 no.1:65-74 Ja-F '63.			1.rud (MIRA 16:3)	
1. Geol	l. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva. (Manganese ores)				
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Carbonate-manganese ores of the Takhta-Karacha deposit (Zeravshan Range). Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4:110-113 J1-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.

SOKOLOVA, Ye.B.; ANICHKOV, N.N., akademik.

Innervation of pulmonary alveoli. Bokl.AN SSSR 93 no.1:155-157 N '53.

(MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Anichkov). 2. Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditainskiy institut (for Sokolova). (Nerve) (Lungs)

Receptors of pulmonary alveolae. Dokl. AN SSSR 111 no.3:
699-702 N '56.

1. Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Predstavleno akademikom L.A. Orbeli.
(LUNGS--INMERVATION)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.R., kandidat arkhitektury, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOVEL'-MAN, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; TYAPKIN, B.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; MEL'NICHENKO, F.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[New face materials for facades] Novye fasadnye oblitsovochaye izdeliia. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit., 1956. 22 p. (Ratsionalizatorskie i izobretatel'skie predlozheniia v stroitel'stve, ne.133).

(Ceramic materials) (Facades)

SOKOLOVA. Te.B.

Housing construction in the United States. Opyt stroi.no.4:93-127

(MLRA 10:2)

(United States--Apartment houses)

(United States--Architecture, Domestic)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.B., kandidat arkhitekture.

Equipment for kitchen and bathroom units of apartments. Biul.strof. tekh. 13 no.5:39-44 My 156. (MLRA 9:8)

1. TSentral nyy institut informatsii po stroitel stvu.
(Kitchens) (Plumbing--Equipment and supplies)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.B., kandidat arkhitektury.

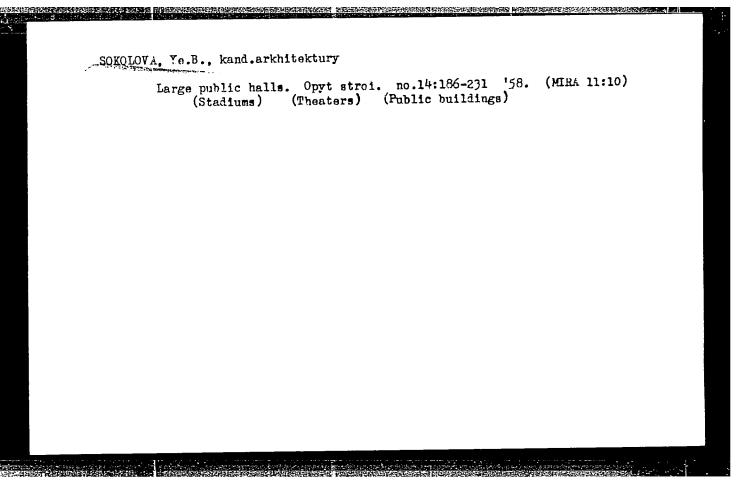
Industrial precast foundations. Biul. stroi. tekh. 13 no.6:
(MLRA 9:9)

1. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii po stroitel'stvu.
(Foundations)

SOKOLOVA, Ye.B., kand. arkhitektury.

Gonstruction of new cities abroad. Biul. stroi. tach. 14:30-34 Ag
(MIRA 10:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insident stroitel'stwa
Akademii stroitel'stwa i arkhitektury SSSR.
(City planning)



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SOKOLOVA, Ye.B.

Institute of Urban Construction and District Planning.

Izv. ASiA no.1:116-117 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Ispolnyayushchaya obyazannosti rukovoditelya sektora informatsii Instituta gradostroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitekury SSSR.

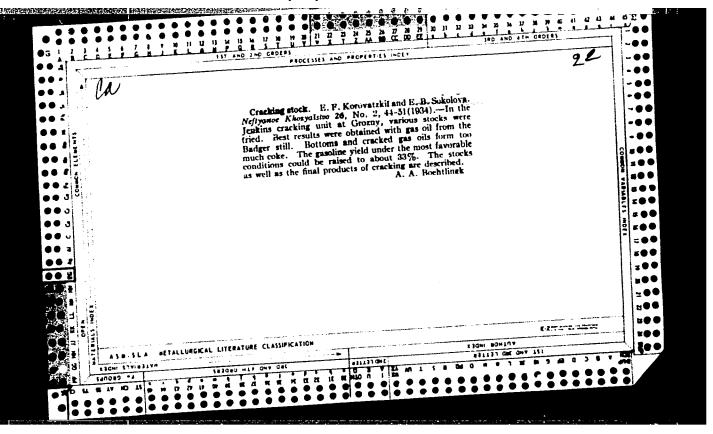
(City planning)

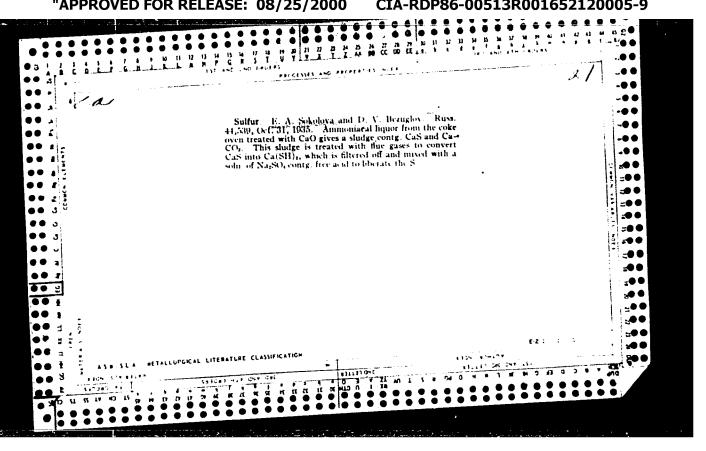
SHKVARIKOV, V., otv. red.; SOKOLOVA, Ye., red.; GROSSMAN, V., red.; MOROZOVA, G.V., red.1zd-va; MOCHALINA, Z.S., tekhn. red.

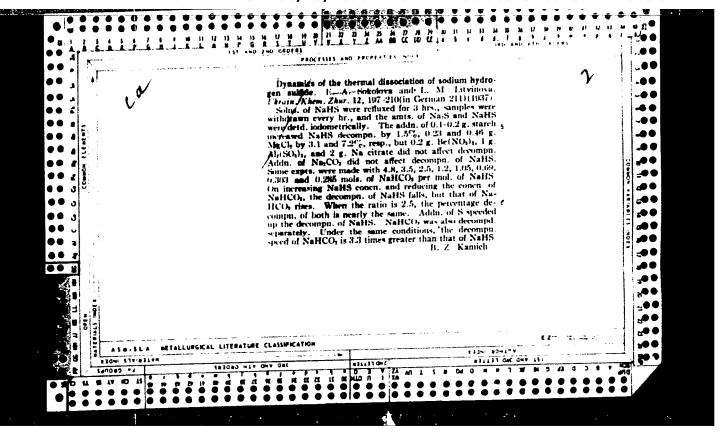
[Regional planning and city planning abroad]Opyt raionnoi planirovki i gradostroitel'stva za rubezhom; sbornik. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 159 p. (MIRA 15:12)

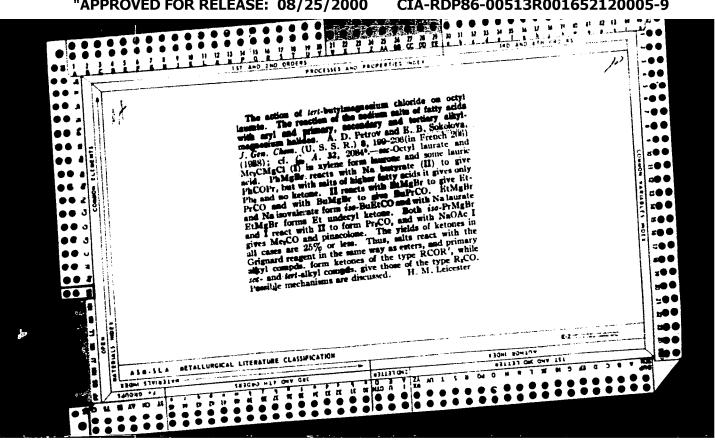
1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut gradostroitel'stva i ratonnot planirovki.
 (Regional planning) (City planning)

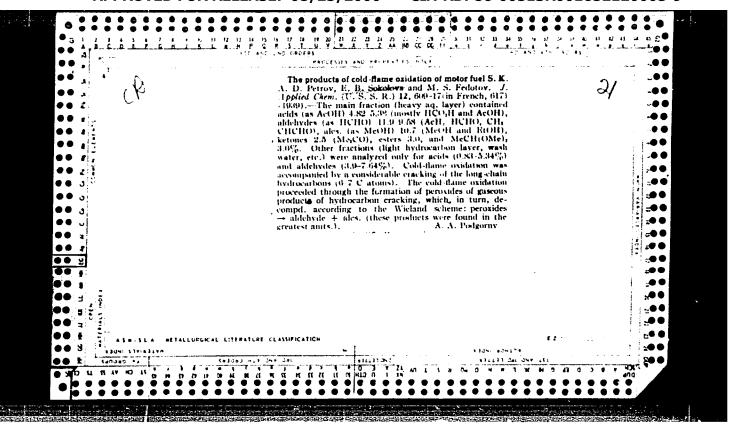
The Institute of City Planning. Izv. ASiA 4 no.4:133-134 '62.  (MIRA 16:1)  1. Rukovoditel' sektora nauchnoy informatsii Instituta gradostroitel'stva Akademii stroitel'stva i arkh. tektury SSSR.  (City planning)		
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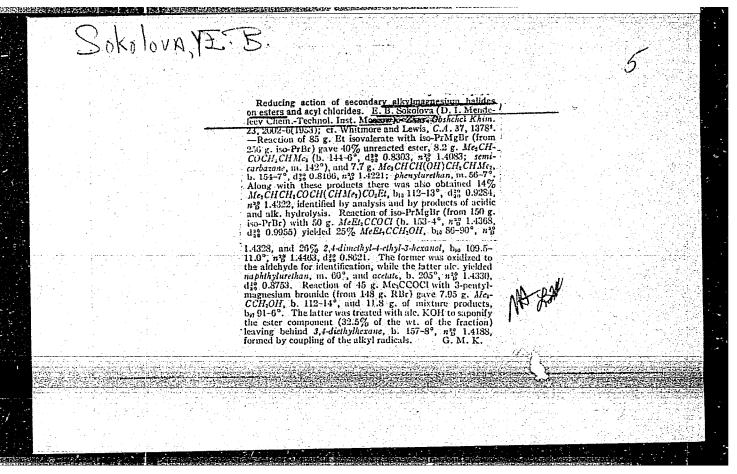


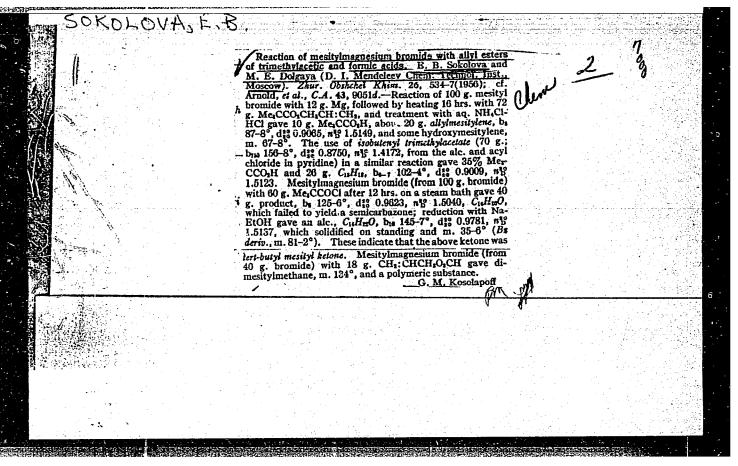


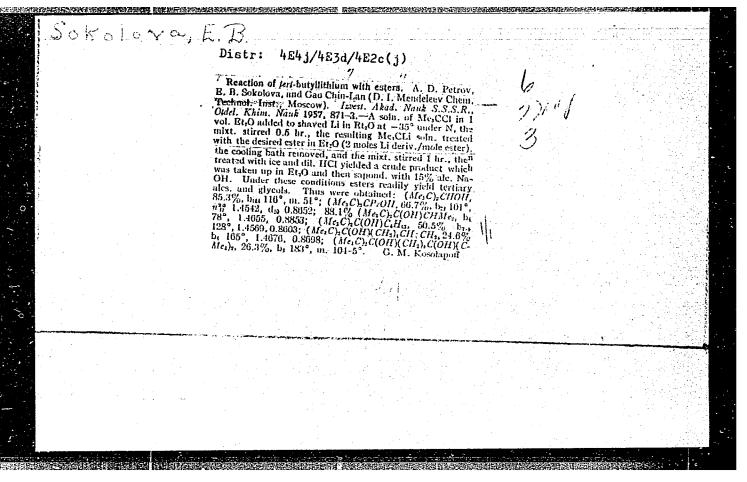
SOKOLOVA, Ye.B.

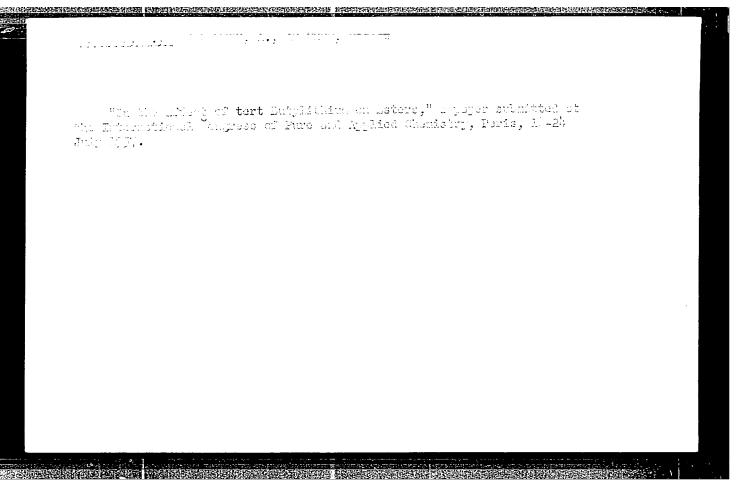
Reaction of isopropylmagnesium bromide with ethyl formate and isovaleryl chloride. Zhur. Obshchey Khim. 22, 1941-3 '52. (MLRA 5:12) (GA 47 no.18:9259 '53)

1. D.I. Mendeleyev Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow.









#### CIA-RDP86-00513R001652120005-9 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/25/2000

AUTHORS:

Sokolova, Ye. B., Krasnova, G. V.,

SOV/156-58-2-32/48

Zhuravleva, T. A.

TITLE:

The Synthesis of Mono-Alkyl-Cyclohexanes of a C 15 - C 18 Com-

position With an Increased Density (Sintez monoalkiltsiklo-

geksanov sostava  $^{\rm C}_{15}$   $^{\rm -C}_{18}$  s povyshennov plotnostlyu)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Khimiya i khimicheskaya

tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 330 - 334 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A hydrocarbon fuel with a maximum calorific power per unit volume and with good combustion characteristics can be obtained only by a rational component selection of components, taking into account the composition and the structure.

The paraffin- and naphthene hydrocarbons the densities of which are increased owing to the branched structure, are most interesting in this connection. Among the first the isomers with quadrivalent carbon atoms are most interesting.

The increase of the number of lateral chains and the more compact position of the chains in the polysubstituted cyclohexane

Card 1/4

homologues or the presence of a carbon atom in the lateral chain of the monosubstituted alkyl-cyclohexanes lead to a

The Synthesis of Mono-Alkyl-Cyclohexanes of a  $C_{15}^{-C}_{18}$  SOV/156-58-2-32/48 Composition With an Increased Density

considerable density even at a constant molecular weight. It was the purpose of this paper to produce a number of monosubstituted cyclohexane homologues the carbon structure of which contains ! or 2 carbon atoms; furthermore the evaluation of the influence of a branched structure on the density. After presenting a detailed experimental part the authors draw the following final conclusions: 1) 4 new mono-alkyl-substituted benzene homologues were synthetized and characterized according to their main physical and chemical properties; from these 4 new mono-alkyl-substituted cyclohexane homologues were produced by catalytic hydration, containing 1 or 2 carbon atoms in the lateral chain. 5 new tertiary alcohols were produced for the first time as intermediates in the synthesis. The mentioned final products are the following: 2,4-dimethyl-1-4-cyclohexyl octane, 2,6-dimethyl-4-propyl-4-cyclohexyl heptane, 2,2,4,6-tetramethyl-4-cyclohexyl heptane, and 2,2,5-trimethyl-3-cyclohexyl hexane. The density of these cyclanes amounts to from 0,8392 to 0,8450. This surpasses considerably the density

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The Synthesis of Mono-Alkyl-Cyclohexanes of a C<sub>15</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> 507/156-58-2-32/48 Composition With an Increased Density

of the mono-alkyl-substituted homologues of the cyclohexane of the same composition with a normal or only to a small extent branched lateral chain. The density increase in consequence of the structure ramification amounts to approximately 3% for the synthetized hydrocarbons. The increase of the calorific value per unit volume connected with it is of considerable practical interest. There are 1 figure and 6 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra tekhnologii iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva i gazov Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva (Chair of Technology of Artificial Liquid Fuels: and Gases of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology imeni D.I.Mendeleyev)

SUBMITTED:

October 3. 1957

Card 3/4

The Synthesis of Mono-Alkyl-Cyclohexanes of a C<sub>15</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> SOV/156-58-2-32/48
Composition With an Increased Density

Card 4/4

5(3)

AUTHORS: Petrov, A. D., Sokolova, Ye. B.,

SOV/74-27-12-3/4

Kac Ch'ing-lang (Museuw)

TITLE:

Organolithium Synthesis of Hydrocarbons and Their Oxygen-Containing Derivatives (Litiyorganicheskiy sintez

uglevodorodov i ikh kislorod-oderzhashchikh proizvodnykh)

PERIODICAL:

Uspekhi khimii, 1958, Vol 27, Nr 12, pp 1471 - 1503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The last comprehensive survey of papers dealing with the topic mentioned in the title was published in 1949. The authors were Kocheshkova and Talalayeva (Ref 1). Since then a number of interesting investigations were car ind out which are the subject of the present paper. The inveligations of the synthesis of dehydro benzene (cyclohexadiene) and of a number of hydrocarbons based on it carried out by Wittig (Vittig) are most interesting. This is the reason why the mentioned investigations as well as a number of other papers by Wittig are given preference in the discussion. It was Wittig (Refs 56, 57) who discovered in 1942 for the first time that dehydro benzene can be formed from onlingluous benzene where fluorine develops a particular mobility. During the last 15 years the following reactions were carried out with the mentioned hydro

Card 1/4

Organolithium Synthesis of Hydrocarbons and Their Oxygen-Containing Derivatives SOV/74-27-12-3/4

carbon and its homologs: 1) 1,4-dihydro naphthalene endoxide 1-4 was obtained by means of condensation with furan. A pyrazolene derivative which was decomposed into pyrazoles and 3-4-benzofuran polymer in the presence of copper powder was obtained by condensation with diazo methane. 2) Endomethylene dihydro nanhthalene was obtained by condensation with cyclopentadien., With cyclohexadiene, dehydro benzene yielded an adduct which was decomposed into naphthalene and ethylene on heating. 3) On condensing with N-methyl pyrrole, endomethyl iminodihydro naphthalene was formed. 4) Interesting transformations of dilithium derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons were observed to occur under the action of cobalt (II) chloride (Ref 4). 5) By the action of phenyl lithium on 1- and 2-fluoro naphthalenes and subsequent carbonization from both compounds 1-phenyl-2-naphthoic acid and 2-phenyl-1naphthoic acid were obtained and 2-phenyl-3-naphthoic acid from 2 fluoro naphthalene. 6) Dehydro benzene is able to condense with anthracene and in not more than one stage forms tripticene. 7) Wittig and his collaborators used triphenyl carbinolate for the investigation of the regrouping of benz-

Card 2/4